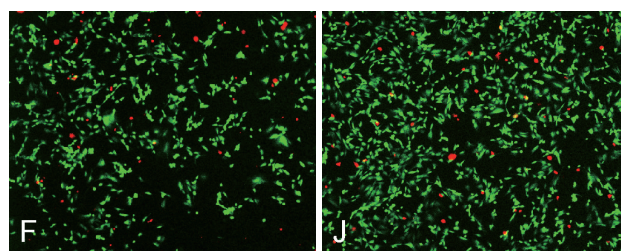
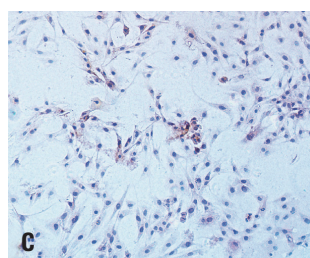


## Erratum to “Stimulating Effect of a Novel Synthesized Sulfonamido-Based Gallate ZXHA-TC on Primary Osteoblasts” by Jin P, et al. (Yonsei Med J 2015;56(3):760-771.)

We regret to state that incorrect images were uploaded in Fig. 3F, Fig. 3J, and Fig. 7C. The authors apologize for these errors. Correct images are as follows.



**Fig. 3.** Cell viability was determined by fluorescein diacetate-propidium iodide staining, in which viable cells were stained green and dead cells were stained red. (A-D) Staining of primary osteoblasts treated with ZXHA-TC at concentrations of 0  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ,  $6.25 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{g/mL}$ ,  $6.25 \times 10^{-2} \mu\text{g/mL}$ , and  $6.25 \times 10^{-1} \mu\text{g/mL}$  at 2 days. (E-H) Staining of primary osteoblasts treated with ZXHA-TC at concentrations of 0  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ,  $6.25 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{g/mL}$ ,  $6.25 \times 10^{-2} \mu\text{g/mL}$ , and  $6.25 \times 10^{-1} \mu\text{g/mL}$  at 4 days. (I-L) Staining of primary osteoblasts treated with ZXHA-TC at concentrations of 0  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ,  $6.25 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{g/mL}$ ,  $6.25 \times 10^{-2} \mu\text{g/mL}$ , and  $6.25 \times 10^{-1} \mu\text{g/mL}$  at 6 days. (M) Statistical analysis of the data from the staining pictures from A-L ( $n=3$ ). As time elapsed, more and more dead cells were found in each group. Comparatively, more viable cells were found in the ZXHA-TC-treated groups, which indicated the positive effect on the primary osteoblasts. Scale bar=200  $\mu\text{m}$ .



**Fig. 7.** Time-course of ALP activity and ALP staining of primary osteoblasts at different concentrations (0  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ,  $6.25 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{g/mL}$ ,  $6.25 \times 10^{-2} \mu\text{g/mL}$ , and  $6.25 \times 10^{-1} \mu\text{g/mL}$ ) of ZXHA-TC are exhibited. (A) Relative ALP activity (units/100 mL) was expressed as mean $\pm$ SD, and the activity in  $6.25 \times 10^{-2} \mu\text{g/mL}$  was significantly higher than other groups. ALP activity in the ZXHA-TC-treated groups increased from 2 to 4 days and decreased slightly from 4 to 6 days. However, the activity in the control increased over time. The bars with different letters at the same time are significantly different from each other ( $p<0.05$ ;  $n=3$ ), and those with similar letters indicate no significant difference. (B-E) Staining of primary osteoblasts treated with ZXHA-TC at concentrations of 0  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ,  $6.25 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{g/mL}$ ,  $6.25 \times 10^{-2} \mu\text{g/mL}$ , and  $6.25 \times 10^{-1} \mu\text{g/mL}$  at 2 days. (F-I) Staining of primary osteoblasts treated with ZXHA-TC at concentrations of 0  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ,  $6.25 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{g/mL}$ ,  $6.25 \times 10^{-2} \mu\text{g/mL}$ , and  $6.25 \times 10^{-1} \mu\text{g/mL}$  at 4 days. (J-M) Staining of primary osteoblasts treated with ZXHA-TC at concentrations of 0  $\mu\text{g/mL}$ ,  $6.25 \times 10^{-3} \mu\text{g/mL}$ ,  $6.25 \times 10^{-2} \mu\text{g/mL}$ , and  $6.25 \times 10^{-1} \mu\text{g/mL}$  at 6 days. ALP staining in the ZXHA-TC-treated groups was strengthened from 2 to 4 days and was weakened slightly from 4 to 6 days, and the concentration of  $6.25 \times 10^{-2} \mu\text{g/mL}$  performed best, which was in accordance the ALP activity results. Scale bar=200  $\mu\text{m}$ . ALP, alkaline phosphatase.